To Advertisers.

General Advertisers are requested to send in their favors before Eight o'clock, P. M., on the evening prior to d sired publication.

Auctioneers will oblige by sending in their Sales before Six o'clock, P. M.

Provincial Parliament.

The Proprietors of the *Montreal Courier* beg to state, that they have just completed their arrangements for the reception of the latest News from the Seat of Government, (Toronto,) and that full details of all the *sayings* and *doings* in the Canadian Legislature will always appear in the columns of their journal.

Parties supplied at their residences by the Carriers, at the low rate of 7½d. per week, or 5s. (one dollar) for the Session.

To the Carriers of the "Courier."

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Courier* inform their Carriers, that the following premiums will be awarded to them on their sales during the week, viz.:—

£0 10 0	to the first.	
0 7 6	to the second.	
0 5 0	to the third.	
0 2 6	to the fourth.	

These Premiums are exclusive of the usual Commission.

COURIER OFFICE, June 12, 1850.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1850.

The 20th Regiment have been notified that they will be required to furnish a Jail Guard, *vice* the Prairie Hens. That valorous breed cost the Province $90 a day—a pretty fair sum to pay to such characters. Inasmuch as the regular troops are to do the work, we do not think one day's pay in the month would be too much to expend in furnishing a Jail Library for the use of troops and prisoners. What say you, Mr. Lafontaine? But we forgot—Mr. Lafontaine has got the same affection for the troops that a certain nameless personage has for Holy Water; he will work them when he has an excuse, especially if his valuable person be in jeopardy—but when money is on the table, he has family and political preferences—and Captain Fortin of the Dragoons, as the *Minerve* dubbed him, may thank his stars that he was born the nephew of a Ministerial Editor. Speaking of the "Fortins," reminds us of several complaints we have received, that they amuse themselves riding on the public roads firing pistols—ostensibly to train their horses to fire. The reason may be a good one, but it does not sound agreeably to the ears of those who are not training their horses to deeds of arms, and wish to travel like honest citizens.

The *Montreal Courier* argues the Christie case very fairly; that is to say, he avoids invective and reasons. He asserts, however, that the arguments of the anti-Urites do not hold water. Well, it may be so. But let us see if the *Courier's* arguments are water tight. Our contemporary contends that this Parliament of ours has not the power to send the Sergeant-at-Arms to a man's own domicile. They have done so, yet that alone does not prove their right to do so. The *Courier*, however, admits that they have equal power with Municipal Corporations. Something more we should say, for there is a difference between a High Court of Parliament and a City Council; and Courts we find, have the power of recognising contempts of Court; we had a precedent afforded us by the Hon. Chief Justice Bowen and Mr. Justice Meredith not long ago. If a Court of Justice then have such power, will it be denied to our High Court of Parliament?—*Quebec Chronicle.*

That is precisely the point of difference between the *Courier* and *Chronicle*, and it is for the latter paper to show that the Legislative Assembly is a "High Court of Parliament," or a Court at all. The Privy Council decided that all Colonial Assemblies are mere Municipal bodies, and that is enough for us.

We request the attention of the City Authorities, if there be any such persons, to the state of the ruins of the Hotel known as "Donegana's." The front wall is in a very bad and dangerous condition, but the flank wall, extending down Bonsecours Street, seems momentarily "tottering to its fall"—the whole of it is bulged; the centre overhanging the Street, and the top overhanging the base inwards. It may be upset any day or night by a gale of wind, or by a shower of rain acting on the semi-calcined limestone—whether it will fall in or out, or partially both, is for Providence to decree, but, in the meantime, unless the Corporation be predestinarians, and consider it a part of the decrees of Providence and the lawful due of the Coroner, that somebody should be killed, we advise them either to block up the Street, or to have the ruined wall pulled down as safely as may be, in a decent Christian-like fashion, with the fear of an indictment for manslaughter, and an action under Mr. Cameron's Bill for damages, before their eyes, to say nothing of the common feelings of humanity, of duty, which Corporations, having proverbially "no bowels," are not much addicted to; they have no amiable weaknesses.

We announce, with much pleasure, to the travelling community, that the Vermont Central Railroad has been thoroughly repaired, and passengers can be conveyed to Boston, as usual, in the unprecedented fast running time of 19 hours, in comfortable cars and steamers.

The two lines through Vermont are consequently in good trim again.

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that this beautiful Panorama has again arrived in this city, and will remain for a few days only. We hope that all our citizens will embrace the present opportunity of seeing one of the most magnificent spectacles ever witnessed. The first exhibition takes place this evening.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, July 31, 1850.

[We have before published the Resolution, relative to the Press, with the vote thereon, which heads the proceedings of this day.]

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," without any amendment;

Also, agreeing to the three following Bills, with amendments:—

Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada;

Bill to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company;

Bill to incorporate the St. Johns' Academy;

And also, with the following Bills of their own, which were severally read for the first time:—

Bill to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal;

Bill to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to make provision for regulating the carting and transporting of Gunpowder, within the City of Montreal;

Twelve Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. Flint reported on the Bill to provide for the protection of married women in the enjoyment of their own properties; and the Bill and Report were committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Christie presented the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Public Accounts for the year 1849; and, on motion of Mr. De Witt, the Report was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, it was Resolved, That when this House adjourns, it stands adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Council's amendments to the Industry and Rawdon Railroad Bill, ware taken into consideration, and agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Hincks delivered to Mr. Speaker, the following Message from His Excellency, which was read by Mr. Speaker:—

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Governor General recommends to the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Supplementary Estimate of sums required for the service of the present year.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, 31st July, 1850.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE *of certain Expenses of the Civil Government of Canada, for the year 1850, for which a Supply is required.*

To make good various indispensible expenses of the Civil Government incurred during the year 1849, as detailed in Statement No. 31 of the Public Accounts for that year laid before the Legislature	£26 154 6 10
Aid to the School of Medicine at Quebec	250 0 0
To remunerate Mr. Capreol for expenses in pursuing and aiding in the arrest of a fugitive from Justice in the United States	85 0 0
Geo. Kingsmill, for siding in the same service	15 0 0
Aid for the Hamilton Hospital	300 0 0
Gratuity to the Reverend Pere Chiniquy, in acknowledgment of his laudable exertions in the cause Temperance	500 0 0
Aid to the Parliamentary Library	2,000 0 0
Total Currency	£29,304 6 10

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, 31st July, 1850.

The Council's amendments to the Quebec and Richmond Railway Bill, were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

The Council's amendments to the Bill to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railway, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Grand Junction Railroad Company, were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

The Council's amendment to the Bill to incorporate the St. Johns Academy was taken into consideration, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, the Bill, from the Council, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec," was ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, His Excellency's Message of this day, with the accompanying Estimate, was referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Council's amendment to the Upper Canada Assessment Bill was taken into consideration, and agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Boulton, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for the correspondence which has taken place between the Imperial and Provincial Governments relative to the payment of the expenses of the removal of Her Majesty's Troops in aid of the civil power, or upon any other military defence in this Province.

Hon. Mr. Lafontaine presented,—Return to two Addresses of the 19th and 24th inst., for correspondence on the subject of the Salary of the Hon. *Louis Joseph Papineau*, as Speaker of the late House of Assembly of Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. Hincks presented,—Return to an Address of this date, for correspondence relating to the payment of the Troops, when employed in aid of the Civil Power.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Boulton, the said Return was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond moved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of making provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, for the payment of an annual salary to the Presidents of the Courts of Sessions of the Peace, in and for the Districts of Three Rivers and St. Francis, respectively.

Hon. Mr. Hincks, by command of the Governor General, acquainted the House, that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee, and passed a Resolution, which is to be reported to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved, That the engrossed Bill to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs, be now read the third time.

Hon. Mr. Cameron, of Kent, moved in amendment, That the Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of further amending the same:—Yeas 16, Nays 23.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Currency Act of this Province, was read the third time, and passed.

The Bill to repeal the several Acts of the Parliaments of Lower and Upper Canada now in force, for the trial of controverted Parliamentary Elections in the two sections of the Province respectively, and to provide by one general Act for the trial of all Parliamentary Election Petitions, was read the second time, and committed for Friday next.

The House again went into Committee of Supply, and passed several Resolutions, which are to be reported to-morrow.—The Committee also obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

[We have the Votes and Proceedings of the two next days, but cannot find room for them to-day.]

TORONTO, August 3, 1850.

While our dignified Senators are making a terrible fuss about their privileges, scenes most indecorous and disgraceful are occurring within their Halls. Yesterday the city was scandalized by flying reports of an affair that took place in the Legislative Assembly, on the previous night. Col. Gugy, who has got more kicks than coppers since he *rattled*, fell foul of Col. Prince, and the latter retorted in a way more effective than respectful; it was a second edition of the Peter Perry "puppy" affair. There were some stories afloat yesterday that a challenge had grown out of the affair. Certain it is that no gunpowder was burned, and mutual explanations were made in the House yesterday.

Is Dr. Meilleur mad? His asking for a body of Police in every District, to enable him to carry out his school system, naturally prompts this enquiry. It must be a singular law that requires such means to put it into force. Lafontaine has cut the Gordian Knot. He has introduced a Bill ostensibly, for putting an end to compulsory taxation for School purposes in Lower Canada. This plan is doubtless intended to prevent the necessity for Dr. Meilleur's armies of Police. It is, however, surrendering to the anti-school-tax rioters. Mr. Lafontaines' substitute is voluntary taxation; rather a curious idea. To entitle them to share in annual grants for School purposes, each School division *must raise*, by *voluntary* contribution, an amount equal to that to which, from their numbers, they are entitled to receive out of the Government grant. The contribution is to be quite voluntary; only the inhabitants are obliged to raise it! Mr. Lafontaine does not propose to abandon the compulsory system, but he will extort it from the generous and let the refractory go free.

The two Montreal Reporters were in the box last night alone. No, not alone; for the box was well crowded with ladies. Some wag furnished these ladies with a supply of paper and pencils, with a written request they would "Report." Some of them made a show of obedience; while others tossed their heads, and looked offended. There was a fearful crowd of women and children in the House last night, and they were delightfully mixed up with the other sex. The truth is, I fear some of them must have been squeezed in the crowd, though it does not appear that any of them complained. On the contrary, they exercised the most commendable patience. X.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, July 18, 1850.

Since my last, the Assizes throughout the country have been going on; the amount of crime is about the usual average of the last few years; but no trial of any great interest has taken place, with the exception of that for the murder of Mr. Mauleverer at Crossmaglen, which came on at Armagh on Thursday. Three persons, one for the murder, the others for aiding, were arraigned; one of the latter was the man who drove the car upon the occasion, but the first alone was put upon his trial. The trial lasted for seven hours, and the Jury, after deliberating for two hours, returned a verdict of acquittal, there having been some chain wanting in the evidence as to identity. The Jury stated that they gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, although they entertained strong suspicion of his guilt.

On Monday night, the Government succeeded, by a majority of *one*, in the House of Commons, in throwing out Lord Naas' Bill, (the Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill,) for altering the mode of levying the duty on Spirits in Bond, by which the Irish Distiller would be placed on the same equality as the Foreign Distiller. This was one of the numerous measures upon which the Ministry were defeated during the present Session, as I mentioned in a previous letter. On the present occasion, a motion "to postpone the committal of this Bill for 3 months" was brought in unexpectedly at between one and two o'clock in the morning, and the division was taken at once without discussion—241 Members were present, of whom 121 voted with Ministers, and 120 against them. As the question is one particularly affecting Irish interests, I am glad to say that, of 47 Irish Members who were present, 43 voted against the Government; and the names of the four who voted with the Ministry deserve to be mentioned—they were Sir Wm. Somerville, the Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Shiel, the Master of the Mint; Mr. Monteagle, a junior Lord of the Treasury; and Mr. Hawes, who holds some Government appointment. Fifty seven Irish Members were absent; but as the Assizes are going on throughout the country, many of the Representatives were necessarily attending in their places upon the Grand Juries. With any other Ministers than Whigs, such a majority, and so obtained, would be considered tantamount to a defeat.

The "Irish Franchise Bill," which has passed the House of Commons, and is now before the Lords, has already undergone material alteration. A franchise of £8 was adopted by the Commons—in the Committee upon the Bill in the House of Lords, this was raised to £15; but it is expected that on the bringing up of the "Report," Lord St. Germain's amendment of a £12 rating will be adopted. On dit that it will be accepted by the House of Commons, while a £15 rating would be rejected by them. In the same Bill, as it passed the Commons, there was a clause making registration compulsory—this has been left out in the Lords, on Lord Stanley's motion.

The triennial exhibition of manufactures of the Royal Dublin Society, which I mentioned in my last as having just opened, continues to attract visiters by the variety and beauty of the objects exhibited. The arrangement for the display of the various articles submitted for competition, is on a scale commensurate with their number and extent; the greater portion of the Society's house, including the museum, library, statue-gallery, and schools of design, are appropriated to the exhibition; the shed's used in the agricultural exhibitions are allotted for the display of large and bulky articles. On either side of the court yard, tents have been placed, and a large additional building has been erected in the lawn at the rear of the house, in order to accommodate the numerous exhibitors. The exhibition is very creditable to Irish artists; the competitors from England are also numerous—a new feature in the exhibition this year being that it has been opened to English and Scotch competitors.

The Repeal Association has adjourned its sittings *sine die*. At the last weekly meeting, held on the 15th ultimo, Mr. John O'Connell said, "he deeply regretted that what he had to say was not of such a character as to please the meeting: he rose simply to move, that the Association do adjourn—not until that day week, but until such time as the Committee shall have received such an assurance of support from the country as would justify them in again opening their hall." "It was a mockery to come there every week;" "they were in debt;" "their attendance was small." Mr. Cornelius McLaughlin seconded the motion, which was carried in solemn silence. The rent for the last week was announced to amount to £4 10s.

The friends and admirers of Mr. John Reynolds, (the *de-facto* Lord Mayor of Dublin,) entertained him at a public dinner at the Rotunda, on Tuesday evening—Alderman Kesban in the Chair. The most distinguished of the company consisted of the Aldermen and Town Councilors who have hitherto supported Mr. Reynolds in the Corporation, and have enabled him to continue in office in spite of the decision of the Queen's Bench. On the proposal of the toast, "The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland," it was received with a torrent of groans and hisses, when the Chairman adroitly omitted the first part, and the latter portion was duly honored. The toast of "The People" was responded to by Mr. Stritch, who, after alluding to the sentiments disrespectful to the Queen, recently expressed at a meeting of "Young Irelanders," took the occasion to observe, that "if Her Majesty should visit Ireland this year, she would be received by every Irishman with the respect due to her exalted rank." On Mr. Reynolds' health being drank, he delivered a long harangue, in which he reviewed the recent circumstances connected with the legal proceedings in his case, and bestowed a plentiful amount of vituperation upon the members of the Corporation and others who had opposed him.

The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne (12th of July) has passed over quietly in the North. In Derry, flags were hoisted on the cathedral, and on Walker's pillar, and the joy-bells were rung through the day, but no further manifestation was made. In Newry and Monaghan, there was not the slightest attempt at an Orange display; indeed the Editor of the *Northern Standard* says he did not see even the leaf of an orange lily on that day. In the vicinity of Belfast, a collision between some Police and a party of boys and men, took place on the evening of the 12th. The latter had a drum in their possession, which the Police took from them; the latter were assailed, and two persons are stated to have been injured.

The third Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners (Ireland) has just been printed. It appears that the number of recipients of in-door relief in the year 1849, was 932,384; in 1848, 610,463. The number of recipients of out-door relief in the year 1849, was 1,210,482; in 1848, 1,433,042. The expenditure during the year 1849 was £2,177,651; while in 1848 it was £1,732,597; the increased expenditure in 1849 arising from the increased numbers who received in-door relief. The County in Ireland which is now in the most distressed condition, is Clare, particularly the Unions of Kilrush and Scariff. In this County alone, 30,000 persons are receiving out-door relief, while nearly 12,000 are accommodated in workhouses. The amount expended in emigration by the Unions in Ireland during the year ending September 29, 1849, was £16,563, being an increase over the amount expended for the same purpose in 1848.

The question of the "Post-Office restriction on Sundays" has been adjusted for a time; when the question of rescinding the Resolution respecting it came before the House of Commons, on Mr. Locke's motion, Lord John Russell moved a Resolution, "praying Her Majesty to institute an inquiry as to whether the amount of Sunday labor in the Post-Office might be reduced, without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters on Sundays," which was carried.

The recent Grand Juries of the Counties of Clare and Limerick, and that of the City of Limerick, adopted Resolutions, which have been transmitted to the Home Secretary, requesting "that the commuted sentence passed on Mr. Smith O'Brien may be carried out with as much mitigation as his safe custody would admit of."

All hopes of raising the *Orion* steamer are at an end; she has broken up, and the efforts of the divers, who have been employed since the accident, are directed to raising the cargo and machinery.

The Dublin *Evening Tablet*, the first number of which came out very recently, has been discontinued. It is said that a *Morning Tablet*, on the same principles, and by the same proprietors, is in contemplation.—The *Irishman*, a weekly organ of the Young Ireland party, has also ceased to be published.

The Encumbered Estates Commission continues to be actively employed, I forward a newspaper giving the details of the sales during the week just ended.

Favorable reports of the crops continue to be received from every part of the country, particularly of the white crops. The turnips, mangel, carrots, and parsnips, present also a healthy appearance, except in places where the turnips have been attacked by the fly. The hay crop has been saved in most places, the yield is not large, in consequence of the dry Spring, but its quality is considered to be good.—This is the trying period for the potato crop; in some places about Dublin the leaves of a portion of the stalks of the plants are discolored and shrivelled, presenting the characteristics with which we have been too much familiarized for some years past, and the air has been highly charged with electricity recently. The markets are well supplied with new potatoes, at a low price, and of excellent quality.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, July 16.—The demand for all kinds of grain is slack, without any alteration in prices since my last. A. B. C.

The following correspondence appears in the columns of the New York *Evening Post*:—

Correspondence between Mr. C. A. Bristed, of New York, and the Hon. C. E. Law, Q.C., M.P., for the University of Cambridge, &c.

No. 1.

Brunswick House Hotel, Hanover Square, Friday morning, June 14, 1850.

SIR,—Not having the honor to be personally known to you, I beg leave to introduce myself by referring to the following gentlemen, with whom I have been well acquainted for several years:—

In Town.

Hon. E. Stanley, M.P. for Lynn.
Hon. W. J. Campbell, M.P. for the Town of Cambridge.
A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P. for Maidstone.
Mr. John Murray, 50, Albemarle Street.
Mr. J. W. Parker, 445 West Strand, (publisher of *Fraser's Magazine.*)
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Bankers, Gould Square, Minories.

In Cambridge.

Rev. W. Carus, Dean of Trinity College.
The Master of Trinity.
Professor Maine, of Trinity Hall.
Professor Fisher, of Downing;

and generally to the lecturers and other officers of Trinity, to most of whom I am known. I was on the boards of Trinity for nearly six years.

If you are curious in College statistics, and keep a set of the Calendar, you will find my name as First Class Man in the Trinity Examination of 1842; Members' Prizeman, '43 or '44; First Declamation Class, and English Essay, at Trinity, in '44; Scholar of the College, and second Class of the Classical Tripos, in 45; and King William prize, at Trinity, the year after.

Having said this much by way of prelude, I proceed to the unpleasant but necessary business which compels me to address you. Last autumn, your son, Mr. H. T. Law, (assign of the XXth, (then quartered at London, Canada West,) was introduced to me in New York, by a common acquaintance. I did what I could for him in the way of showing him the lions, procuring him invitations to balls, &c., and offering him such hospitalities as my not very extensive establishment enabled me to do. Soon after his arrival in New York he was taken ill, and I sent him my family physician. On his recovery, he represented that the delay caused by his illness had left him without funds on hand, and that he wished to draw on Sir John Kirkland, in whose hands he had several months' pay. As he was unknown in Wall street, I took him to Mr. E. Prime, a banker, and endorsed a bill of his on Sir John Kirkland for £80, and not long after another for £120; but the first bill returned protested before Mr. Law had left New York. He then gave me a check on some banker in London, C. W., which proved to be an imaginary person. The second bill on London was also returned protested, making altogether a sum (including the three protests) of two hundred and twenty pounds eighteen shillings (£220 18s.)

At length Mr. Law informed me that he had received a sufficient remittance from home to discharge his hotel bill, and pay his expenses back, but no money; and that he would remit me the £220 from London. I told him he need not do that, but might pay it to Mr. Murray, in Albemarle street, who would be authorised to give him a receipt from me. After a lapse of more than two months, Mr. Murray, having received no communication from Mr. Law, informed me to that effect on my arrival here.

I have not the protested bills and other documents with me. Just before sailing I was seized with an attack of rheumatism, which kept me in bed the day previous to embarkation, and obliged me to have all my affairs, from getting my letters of credit in Wall street to packing my trunks at home, done by others; consequently, many things were left undone and much left behind, among other things, all the documents connected with these protested bills. I presume your son will not deny the indebted sum.

It will also be easy to communicate with Mr. Prime, who corresponds with Overend, Gurney & Co., if you wish for more certainty. The pecuniary loss is of some importance to me. I am in a position which requires me to live pretty well up to my income, and the loss of seven per cent on that income in any one year, is an annoyance, if not an embarrassment. But there are also other considerations, of a more general nature, which make it very desirable that this money should be repaid me. I am pretty well known at home, and known, among other things, for being a sort of Consul-General to Englishmen in New York.

The circumstance of these protested bills is now familiar to our fashionable, as well as our business, circles. I have been laughed at about it a great deal. I have always maintained that it would not ultimately be a loss to me. The first question I shall be asked by a dozen people on my return, will be, Has Law paid you? If my answer is in the negative, it will be likely to go hard with the next young Englishman who finds himself in need of assistance in New York.

Excuse me for mentioning this very unpleasant matter to you; it cannot be more annoying to you to hear it, than it is to me to tell it. Excuse, also, the length of this letter; I thought, on the whole, it would take up less of your time for me to write to you, than if I called and asked a personal interview. If, however, you wish to see me on the subject, I will wait upon you at such hour in the morning as may suit your convenience.

I remain, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.
Hon. C. E. Law, M. P., &c. &c.

P. S.—Sir John Kirkland informs me that Ensign Law is a minor. He represented himself as twenty-two years of age.

[MEMORANDUM, June 22.—Mr. Bristed expected to find Ensign Law *here*, as he sailed for Liverpool in the spring, but he appears to have returned to his regiment.]

No. 2—[Signed and dated by Mr. Law, the body of the note in a different hand.]

72 EATON PLACE, June 15, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. The bills to which your letter refers, were drawn without any authority from me, of which you appear to be aware; and the advance of such a sum to a youth, under such circumstances, has, I fear, only tended to increase the embarrassments in which he was already involved.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
CHAS. E. LAW.
Charles Astor Bristed, Esq., &c. &c.

No. 3.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE HOTEL, Hanover Square, June 17, 1850.

SIR;—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the remarkable communication signed by you, which is in some sense valuable, as affording the richest illustration of adding insult to injury I ever saw or heard of in my life.

You deem it decent and truly full to assert that my endorsement of your son's bills "increased his embarrassments." Increase them! Why, Sir, it was hardly possible to increase them, unless by actually putting him into gaol. He was ill, without funds, in an hotel among strangers, besieged by his landlord and other creditors, in such a pitiable condition that the common feelings of one man, not to say of one gentleman to another, left me no option but to assist him. Had he represented himself to me as a poor man, I would have paid his debts myself, or assured him to compromise with his creditors; and were you a poor man, or a man in moderate circumstances—(I do not know that you were rather than myself, and better able to bear the loss than myself, God knows I should never have asked you to repay me.

Suppose I had refused to endorse your son's bills, and that his creditors had arrested him for fraud, and put him in the "Tombs"—a not improbable supposition—would you have liked that? Or a spouse—and this supposition amounts to a certainty—that Delin could had turned him out of his hotel, and, as is the custom with landlords in our cities, had warned all the other hotel keepers against him, so that, in a state of actual science, he would have been literally without a shelter, how would that have pleased you? If, in consequence of being driven penniless from the city during an inclement season, he had become much worse—if he had died—would you still have commended my prudence in not assisting a sick youth until I had written to Canada or England (a fortnight's delay in one case, a month in the other) to satisfy myself of his pecuniary responsibility?

I am myself but a young man—not yet thirty. I know, by sad experience, what it is to be ill among strangers. I am not a man of business; so far as I have any profession, it is that of literature. I do not observe strict business rules with persons introduced to me as gentlemen by gentlemen; that is to say, I do not consider every man a rogue until he has proved himself to be honest. But, more particularly, Ensign Law was introduced to me, not only as the son of an English gentlemen, but as a British officer; and I did think that, whatever might be the faults of British officers, they had all sufficient sense of honor to speak the exact truth. I am a victim to your son's want of veracity; that is the plain state of the case.

He represented to me that he had several months' pay in Sir John Kirkland's hands; how was I to know that he had not? He represented himself to me as 22 years of age; how was I to know that he was a minor? There was nothing in his personal appearance inconsistent with his being the age he stated. At 22, a man in America is frequently in an independent position; I myself, at that age, had an income of $4000 (£800) at my own disposal. There was, therefore, no *prima facie* improbability to me, that your son might have the sum of £200 at his command.

In law, as well as in equity, the parent or guardian of a minor is held responsible for his necessary expenses. Now as to the amount, the accumulation of expenses occasioned by sudden dispensations of Providence is not subject to ordinary rules. I myself have had a striking instance of this from my own experience within the past year. My horse fell with me, and I sprained my ankle; it was a very trivial injury, and did not confine me to the house for more than one week; yet two months afterwards, on making up my accounts, I found that this unlucky fall had cost me $700 (£120.) *Therefore, reasoning strictly from my own experience*, it was not improbable that the illness of a young man, in a strange hotel for nearly a month, might entail upon him expenses amounting to £200

You may say that I ought to have found out your son's habits. I did find them out, but too late. After both the bills were endorsed, I discovered that he had spent money in gambling and other discreditable practices. There is nothing strange in this. I am a married man, and frequent such society as married men usually keep; that is to say, I do not resort to the clubs, or to bachelor parties. An acquaintance of mine, if he exercised common discretion, might visit every haunt of dissipation in New York for months, and I not be aware of it; for men naturally do not seek to blazon and parade such vices, but rather to dissemble and conceal them, when in the society of respectable and quiet people.

But, sir, there was one person to whom Ensign Law's previous habits were well known—that person is yourself; and however you may pretend to ignore, you cannot contrive to annihilate your responsibility in the matter. You send your son into a country which affords peculiar facilities to a young man of good connections and bad principles, for living at the expense of others: he obtains money from me under false pretences: on the strength of being seen with me, he obtains credit of various tradesmen, (as I subsequently learned,) some of whom he pays in part with the money he derived from me, some of whom he does not pay at all; he leaves me with a solemn promise to make all right, which turns out to be mere wind; he proves to be a minor, and when I apply to you, his father, you do not even deign to give me a civil answer, but send me your signature at the bottom of half a dozen most uncourteous lines, apparently written by your clerk or amanuensis.

Since then you can act decent and gentlemanly, and consistent with your position and fortune, and the honour of your country, and eternal laws of mutual hospitality, and your own self-respect, to make me such a reply, I have only this to request.—Of this letter I keep a copy. Of my first I did not keep one. Should you by chance still have that letter by you, I beg you will return it to me, my intention being to publish the correspondence in the principal newspapers throughout the United States, for the benefit and warning of my countrymen; and also to circulate it, in pamphlet form, among my friends in England and on the Continent.

I shall be at Cambridge (D. V.) on the Commencement days. I know a number of gentlemen there, and shall not fail to make as public as possible the abominable treatment (I use the epithet deliberately) which I have received from your son and yourself.—Meantime I shall apply to the proper military authorities, and inquire if obtaining money under false pretences is considered in the British service as conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman.

And so, sir, I remain,
Your very ill-used correspondent,
(Signed) CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.
Hon. C. E. Law, M.P., &c. &c.

No. 4.

72, EATON PLACE, June 18, 1850.

Sir,—I last night received your letter dated 17th June. The tone and style of it relieve me from saying anything concerning my own note, written in great haste, in acknowledgment of your former letter.

I decline to enter into particulars on the subjects which you deal with.

A father must limit the extent to which he will be impoverished by the folly or misconduct of his son; such limit required me to disregard various unauthorised bills, among which are those to which your letter alludes. In compliance with your desire, I send you a literal copy of your letter of June 14th.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) CHAS. E. LAW.
Charles Astor Bristed, Esq.

No. 5.

Brunswick House Hotel, Hanover Square, June 24, 1850.

Mr. Bristed presents his compliments to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and begs leave to call his attention to the following correspondence, which he requests Lord Fitzroy Somerset to return to him, after having perused it.

Mr. Bristed is unwilling to resort to the extreme step of publishing the correspondence until he has exhausted all practicable means of obtaining redress from the family of Ensign Law.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset, &c. &c., Horse Guards.

No. 6.

HORSE GUARDS, June 24, 1850

Lord Fitzroy Somerset presents his compliments to Mr. Bristed, and has the honor to return the enclosures in his note of this date.

The retirement of Ensign [illegible] Regiment from Her Majesty [illegible] fied in the Gazette of [illegible]
Charles Astor Bristed [illegible]

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS, [illegible] 4TH:—H. G. Hungerford [illegible] F. Crawford, New York; [illegible] Mr. F. H. Chamberlain [illegible] ter, New York; Mr. [illegible] Geo. M. Pomeroy [illegible] Brown, Mrs. Hall, [illegible] Baker, Mrs. Rogers [illegible] gles, Miss Rogers, Miss [illegible] W. Rogers, Thomas [illegible] Leduc and lady, Mr. [illegible] Wilson and lady, [illegible] servant, Minnesota; [illegible] Mr. Coleman, Indiana; M. [illegible] J. G. Morris and lady, New [illegible] Peters, Toronto; Rev. [illegible] Elliot, Louisiana; Mr. [illegible] nah; Mrs. Robinson [illegible] Miss Morse, Mrs. [illegible] A. Beasley, [illegible] Huntsville, Alabama; [illegible] Morson, Richmond; [illegible] Mass.; Mr. [illegible] lady, Cambridge; Mr. [illegible] D. Denny, Boston.

HOOKER & LOOMIS THROUGH LINE

THE Steamer *EMERALD*, [illegible] Master, will LEAVE [illegible] for TORONTO, HAVRE [illegible] POINTS, TO-MORROW [illegible] stant.

For Freight or Passage [illegible]
Montreal, August 7, 1850.

WANTED TO CHARTER

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] perlatives [illegible] public [illegible] Pearl A-HENS—to [illegible] don, or Glasgow.

Immediate application [illegible]
35 St. [illegible]
August 1, 1850.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING [illegible] HOLDERS in the [illegible] of the COMPANY [illegible] DAY, the THIRTEENTH [illegible] next, to consider the [illegible] to carry out the provisions [illegible] the Extension of the Line [illegible] Rouse's Point, and [illegible]

Chair to be taken at No. [illegible]
Montreal, July 27, 1850.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND [illegible] *ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.*

THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, [illegible] Master, will leave CANAL BASIN [illegible] ington Street, on [illegible] every THURSDAY, at ONE [illegible] LACHINE on arrival of the [illegible] Montreal at 4 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

H. JONES, Agent.
Montreal, June 25, 1850.

GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT.

UNDER a SPLENDID PAVILION [illegible] ed with SEATS, and [illegible]
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
E. T. NICHOLS.

Will be Exhibited, at the OLD [illegible] COURT, Corner of [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY [illegible] and SATURDAY EVENINGS [illegible] 10th August.

POSITIVELY NO LONGER.

The Entertainment consists of the [illegible] Pageant, the

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON

Representing his Removal from St. Helena [illegible] France—his reception in Paris—and the [illegible] display in honor of the restoration [illegible] of the great Emperor to France, [illegible] nounced the most magnificent spectacle ever [illegible] nessed.

And a great variety of innocent amusement [illegible] PERFORMANCES from the ASTOR PLACE MUSEUM, New York.

For Particulars, see Mammoth Bills and Programmes.

Doors open at SEVEN; to Commence at EIGHT o'clock. Admission 1s. 3d.; Children half price.

A popular BRASS BAND will be in attendance.
August 3.

ST. URBAIN STREET ACADEMY.

THE DUTIES of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

S. PHILLIPS, Principal.

August 5.

CHARLES P. WATSON'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
MANSION HOUSE, COLLEGE STREET.

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, August 5.

Residence, College Street, corner of St. Henry Street.

August 1.

MICHAELMAS TERM commences on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

Gentlemen who are desirous of admission, are requested to give due notice to the PRINCIPAL, and will be required to present themselves for examination on SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31st, at TEN, A. M.

Lennoxville, July 29. 172-w3

CARD.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that he has opened the premises lately occupied by his Brother, JAMES CREYK, Notre Dame Street, opposite to the Seminary, where he purposes carrying on the business of WATCH and CLOCK MAKING in all its branches, as well as the REPAIRING and MANUFACTURING of JEWELLERY.

From his long experience and thorough knowledge of the Trade, and having been for the last seven years engaged in the above department with Mr. TOWNSEND of this City, he confidently looks for a share of public patronage.

Having made arrangements for the services of one of the best Genoa Watchmakers in this country, Ladies and Gentlemen may depend upon having any work, confided to his care, performed in the best and most satisfactory manner.

WM. CREYK.

Montreal, 6th August, 1850.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE.

NEW YORK, August 6—6½, P. M.

The Cherokee, from Chagres, with later news from California, is off the Islands, and will be up at 6, P. M.

The Hermanus, from Southampton and Bremen, arrived this morning.

Rather an alarming conflict occurred yesterday afternoon between a body of German tailors, who were attacking a house in 38th Street and the Police. It is said that two lives were lost, and 20 were wounded, with stones, &c. A great many have been captured and imprisoned.

In addition to the fall of the building yesterday in Pearce Street, another similar accident occurred in Mercer Street, when the workmen were employed—nine were buried in the ruins. A man, named Cassidy, was killed, and three others severely wounded.

CINCINNATI, August 5.

The Board of Health reported, for the 48 hours to the last evening, 30 interments, of which only three from Cholera.

MOBILE, August